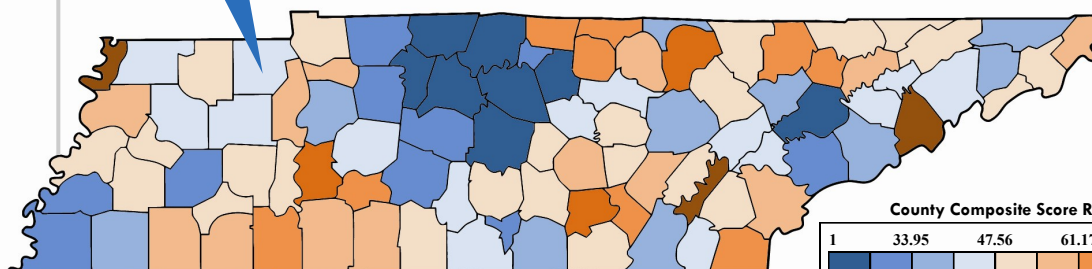


The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: HENRY COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

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Population (2010): 32,330	Pop. Density: 55/square mile	Seat of Government: Paris	Largest City: Paris
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COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Obion	34	Employment and Earnings Composite	50.60	55 ▼
Greene	35	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$26,038	71 ▼
DeKalb	36	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	75.29%	51 ▼
Putnam	37	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	69.2%	24 ▲
Hamblen	38	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	10.2%	66 ▼
Carroll	39	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	36.2%	41 ▲
Hickman	40	Economic Autonomy Composite	41.14	30 ▲
Marshall	41	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total‡	22.9%	‡ □
Bradley	42	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	13.6%	40 ▲
Henry	43	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	82.9%	22 ▲
Giles	44	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.43%	61 ▲
McMinn	45	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	16.2%	56 ▼
Morgan	46	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	17.6%	27 ▲
Hancock	47	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	48.5%	56 ▼
White	48	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	16	26 ▲
Scott	49	County Overview: Women in Henry County have made solid gains in academic indicators, increasing the percentage of women with diplomas and degrees, as well as lowering the rate of dropouts among teenage girls. There are also more women in the workforce, including at the management level. Local teen girls are also less likely to become pregnant than most in the state. Unfortunately, overall experiences have been weighed down by sluggish earnings, a stubborn wage gap, and high unemployment. Additionally, poverty rates and the number of uninsured women have grown, leading to a slight drop from 41st to 43rd overall.		
Weakley	50			
Lauderdale	51			
Chester	52			

Down from 41st

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

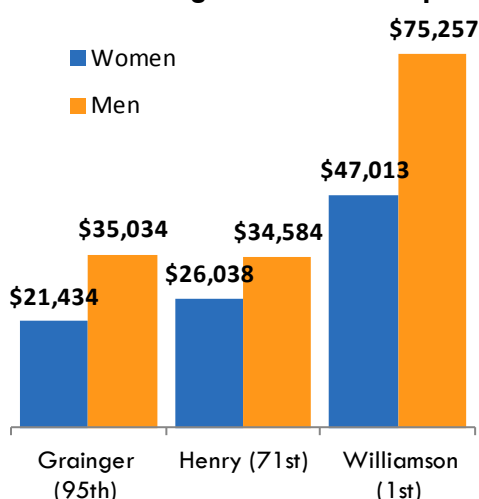
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Henry County

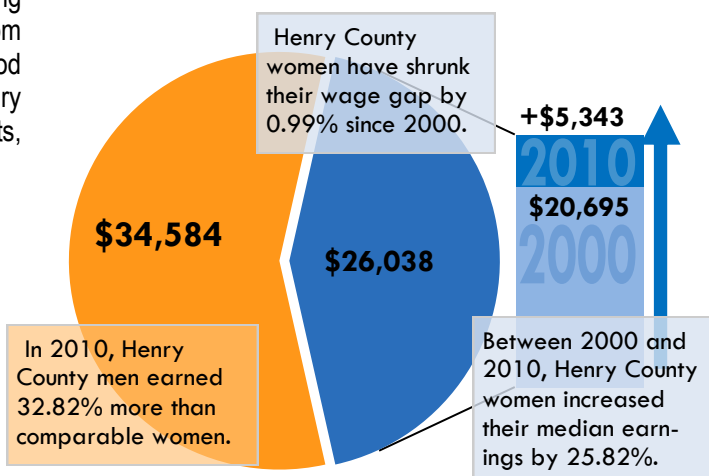
▼ Earnings

Henry County women have improved their median income by one-fourth since 2000, earning the 71st ranked income in Tennessee (down from 58th), and trailing inflation estimates during that period by less than one percent. In this measure, Henry County women edged out their male counterparts, whose median income ranks 45th in the state.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



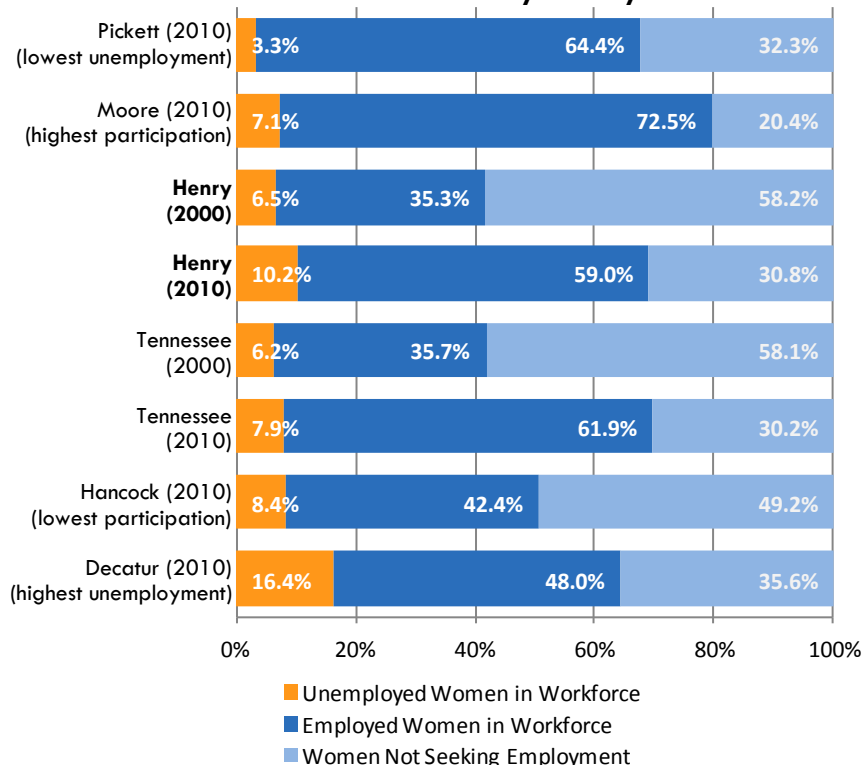
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



With a modest increase of \$5,343 in their income, women in the county managed to shorten their wage gap by only 0.99% and fell from 30th to 51st in this indicator between 2000 and 2010. Though Henry County men are worse ranked than women in their respective income rankings statewide, women make only 75.29 percent of what men in the county earn; resulting in an estimated \$8,546 fewer dollars earned each year.

◆ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



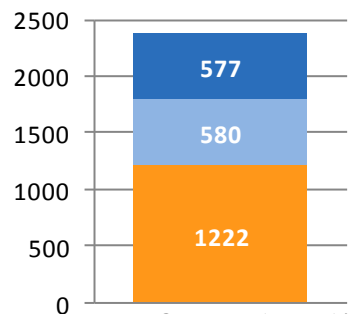
Women in Henry County now participate in the workforce at a rate of 69.2 percent, rising to 24th in 2010 from 49th in 2000. While participation has nearly doubled since 2000, women in the county participate at a slightly lower rate than women statewide, and lag behind Henry County men in this category by 7.9 percent.

Unemployment has risen in Henry County as well. In 2010, 10.2 percent of women in the county were unemployed—2.3 percent higher than statewide rates—and Henry dropped in this indicator from 55th statewide to 66th. Men were even more likely to be unemployed, at a rate of 11.4 percent.

Roughly three-fourths of all local women with children under the age of six, participate in Henry's workforce, and only 5.3 percent are estimated to be unemployed. This is a substantial departure from trends across the state which find the mothers of young children more likely to be jobless.

The Status of Women in: Henry County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Business Owners (2007)‡

Henry County women have made solid gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, 9.1 percent more managers are now female, and this expansion was large enough to give Henry a bump of nine spots to 41st in this indicator's statewide rankings. Henry County is statistically tied with statewide estimates for hiring as well.

Small sample sizes make it more difficult to predict business ownership trends in Henry County. As a result, it has been given a neutral score in this indicator to minimize bias in the overall rankings. Henry was ranked 46th in 2000.

Women At Work

Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Henry County increased from 27.1% to 36.2% between 2000 and 2010.

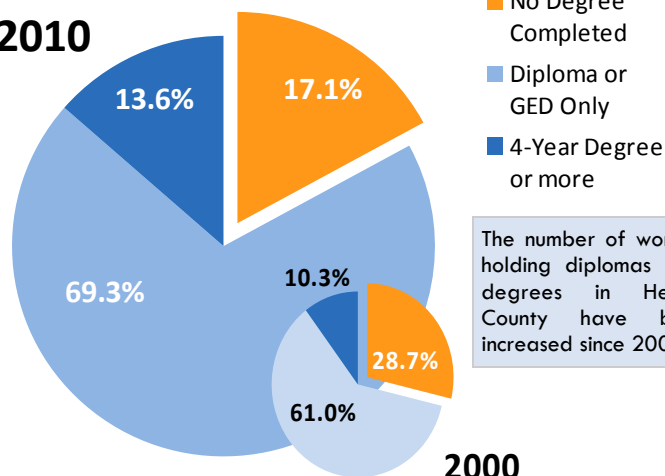
Business Ownership‡

The percentage of women business owners in Henry is projected to have risen from 21.8% to 22.9% between 2000 and 2007.

Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



The number of women holding diplomas and degrees in Henry County have both increased since 2000.

2000

Educational attainment has altogether improved in Henry County since the year 2000 and this is reflected in its performance in statewide rankings.

The number of women holding four year degrees, has increased by 3.3 percent, and gained five ranks to reach 40th in the state.

The percent of women holding diplomas in the county has also increased, by 11.6 percent, and has moved up 15 places, to 22nd.

Finally, the dropout rate among Henry County girls has dropped to 0.43 percent, which improved from 75th to 61st, and is notably smaller than the state rate of 0.61 percent.

Living

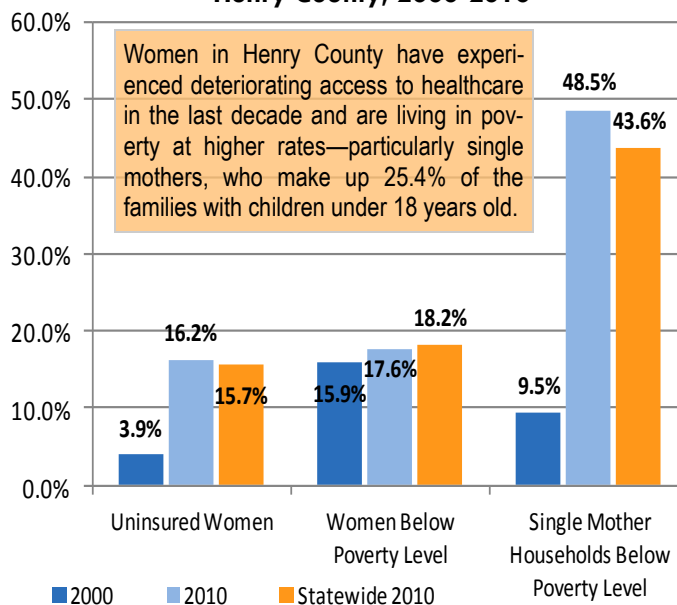
Since 2000, women in Henry County have experienced a dramatic decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty rates.

Of women in the county age 65 and under, nearly one in six were uninsured in 2010; up substantially from 2000, when only 3.9 percent went without insurance. Local women are now 0.5 percent less likely to be insured than the average woman in Tennessee, and Henry County has dropped from 8th in the state to 56th in this indicator.

Overall poverty among women in Henry County has increased at much slower rates. As of 2010, roughly the same percentage of women were likely to live in poverty as were uninsured, but this represented an increase of only 1.7 percent over the 2000 rate. This figured compared more favorably in the state, and Henry improved to 27th from 50th in by this measure.

Single mothers were more acutely effected than most women; they were five times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, ranking 56th in the state.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Henry County, 2000-2010



Women in Henry County have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living in poverty at higher rates—particularly single mothers, who make up 25.4% of the families with children under 18 years old.

About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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